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HALL-MOODY INSTITUTE

Pamela R. Dennis

In a little over a quarter of a century, the people of the United States faced some of the greatest challenges and technological changes in the history of the country. The automobile replaced the farm wagon; the airplane, the phonograph, the telephone, and moving pictures were invented. The United States fought its first battle on foreign soil in the Spanish-American War and was stunned by the use of chemical and automatic weapons in World War I. It was entertained by new forms of music including jazz, blues, and gospel, sung and played by people still plagued by increasingly savage lynchings. The nation saw women rise up from domestic resignation to demand and win the right to vote with a promise to reform what many feared was a socially apathetic and hopelessly corrupt society. And it saw the certainty of small-town religious beliefs challenged by evolutionists in the classroom and temperance movements in the towns. But the early years of the twentieth century also saw the rise, peak, and decline of Hall-Moody Institute.¹

Established in 1900 by the Beulah Baptist Association and the Baptists in the northwest corner of Tennessee, Hall-Moody Institute was located in Martin, Tennessee. The school provided an affordable Baptist education in preparation for collegiate study and was named for Elder John Newton Hall of Fulton, Kentucky, editor of *American Baptist Flag*, and J. B. Moody, who taught Bible courses at the school from 1905 to 1915. Through their vision and that of local pastor, I. N. Penick, the school's cornerstone was laid on 2 October 1900, providing the town

a Baptist counterpart to the Methodist's McFerrin Institute.

Erected on land donated by First Baptist Church member Ada Gardner Brooks, the school's first structure, a two-story brick administration building, held twelve rooms. In less than two years, two new dormitories were added with monies donated by the local church and townspeople.²

Hall-Moody was nicknamed "A School for the Masses," and advertised the lowest tuition rates in the area. Students attended four ten-week terms for \$3.75 for the primary department to \$8.75 for first-year collegiate, business, and teachers' training courses. Board could be had for \$2.25 per week including room, fuel, lights, and other necessities. An added incentive was a perpetual scholarship that

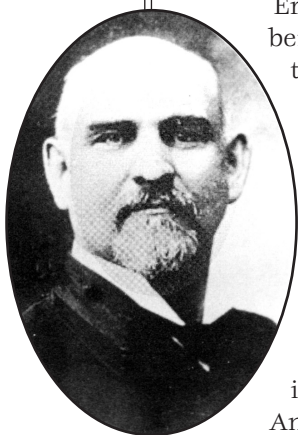
entitled one or two of the receiver's children to board, lodging, and tuition in the literary department for no more than \$10 per month per pupil for a donation of \$100 (\$25 down and \$25 each year for three years). The proceeds were used to build dormitories.³

The earliest trustees, most of whom were local businessmen, were T. M. Ryan, I. N. Penick, Dr. V. A. Biggs, T. H. Farmer, J. R. Lovelace, H. H. Lovelace, G. L. Ellis, I. E. Hobson, Dr. W. H. Rorie, Dr. J. C. Young, G. W. Hall, R. E. Nowlin, P. H. Hurt, Hon. J. H. McDowell (Union City), C. H. Bell (Gleason), Dr. J. W. Alexander (Woodland Mills), and F. P. Fonville (Sharon).⁴ Many of these trustees served the entire history of the school or until their deaths, whichever came first.

There were four original faculty members and a librarian, with two other positions remaining to be filled. Mayme Miller taught the six grades of the primary department and was an experienced kindergarten teacher. Elizabeth Purser was in charge of elocution and physical culture, and Frances Copass headed the Expression Department. The music director, Musa Hall, was the only member of the faculty to remain at the school during its entire history.

The teachers worked long hours, teaching eight, forty-five-minute classes a day with as many as sixty-five pupils in a class, in addition to monitoring chapel and study hall, at an annual salary of \$550.⁵

A student could obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree by completing four years in the classical program. A Bachelor of Science degree was awarded for three years in the scientific area. Three years in the academic program fitted the student to attend a large uni-



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

J. N. Hall



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

J. B. Moody

versity, and a three-year teacher's course was also available. A Summer Institute began in 1902 and enrolled 300 teachers that year. Review and certificate courses were offered as well as advanced courses in education and courses



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

in methods, management, and supervision.

The school also offered a complete commercial course, a primary course, a music curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Music degree, and a three-year course in elocution, physical culture, and Delsarte.⁶ The Delsarte method of acting was an acting style that attempted to connect the inner emotional experience of the actor with a systematized set of gestures and movements based upon Delsarte's own observations of human interaction.

By 1904 the school boasted over 300 students and thirteen faculty members. Majors included Literary Course (with specialties in music and expression), Teachers College, and Business College. Courses were offered in science, mathematics, geography, history, English grammar, Latin, Greek, philosophy, rhetoric, pedagogy, elocution, oratory, bookkeeping, and shorthand. Originally housed in the administration building, the Commercial Department was moved to the upper floor of the Ryan block on Lindell Street, the town's central thoroughfare, prior to 1908 where it remained for many years.⁷

Expected to become "one of the leading Baptist schools of the South," the Beulah Association recognized that the growing school would quickly run out of room. They voted in October 1904 to raise \$50,000, \$25,000 for a new administration building, \$10,000 for a young ladies' boarding hall, and \$5,000 for a library, the remainder of which would go to buying equipment and improving the grounds.⁸

*Main building,
Hall-Moody Institute*

Though presidents had come and gone quickly during the first five years (including O. E. Baker, Middleton M. Phillips, F. L. Norton, and J. A. Baber), H. E. Watters assumed the helm in 1905, where he would remain for the next ten years. J. B. Moody became dean of the Theological Department and enrollment approached 400. Local residents began housing the overflow students, and the school again requested funding to expand.⁹

By the end of the 1905–06 academic year, enrolled students represented fourteen states, and a new conservatory of music was proposed. A new brick building was constructed for business and the primary department, and the library was enlarged and moved to a better location. The teachers' department was the only one of its kind offered by a Baptist school in West Tennessee and turned

out exceptional students. Of the ninety-two students who were enrolled, only two failed the county and state exams, the average grade being 91.¹⁰

By 1908 there were 350 residential students, nearly one-third of whom were from states outside



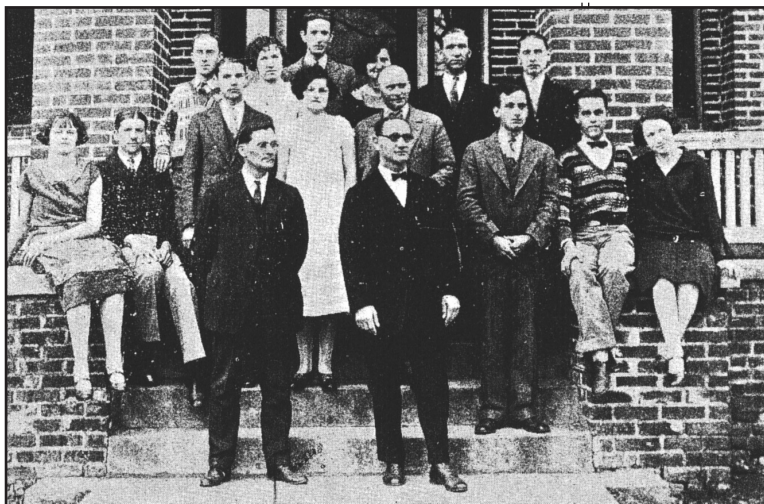
Courtesy of Pam Dennis

Science Building

Tennessee. The average age was twenty-one, with forty students being above the age of thirty and thirty-two married students. A small brick science building, the second instructional site on campus, was added that year to complement the two-story wooden dorms, dining hall, and administration/classroom building. Dr. G. M. Savage joined the faculty, having just completed a year of study in Greek in the Holy Land. That year's commencement was highlighted by the double wedding of Prof. James T. Warren and D. Edgar Allen to Misses Elizabeth Brightwell of Martin and Oakley Mae Brown of Alexandria just before the graduating exercises.¹¹

With the growth of the student body from 139 in 1904 to 510 in 1909, the chapel was enlarged to hold four more recitation rooms. Dorms were renovated, repainted, and repapered. Buildings were removed from Nowlin Square, the recently acquired property across from the school that included five acres. To celebrate the enrollment achievement, a "monster" celebration was held, with a brass band, numerous addresses, and a torchlight procession led by the band through the town, complete with music, college

yells, and college songs. In appreciation, the student body gave the faculty a set of oak chairs for the stage as a Christmas gift in December 1909 and presented a gold-headed cane to Dean Moody on New Year's Day.¹²



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

The school was growing in leaps and bounds, even enrolling an international student from Mexico the following term. Degrees now included AB (Bachelor of Arts), BS (Bachelor of Science), BL (Bachelor of Literature), LI (Licentiate Instructor), BPed. (Bachelor of Pedagogy), BAccts. (Bachelor of Accounts), and BO (Bachelor of Oratory).¹³

Debating Society

Hall-Moody provided a good education at an affordable price and did it in record time. Instead of the standard nine-month year of other schools, its session lasted ten months, and classes began immediately each term rather than taking one to two weeks to organize. Exams were given as part of the curriculum rather than for two to three weeks at the end of the term. But, most importantly, classes met on Saturday instead of Monday so that the preacher-students could travel to nearby states and return on Monday. According to the catalog, schools that allowed students to be off on Saturday to enjoy entertainment in town lost that day as well as Sunday for studying and found students to be poorly prepared on Monday. With the Hall-Moody plan in place, students only lost study time on Sunday and were assigned essays and library work on Mondays.¹⁴

The mission of the school was to provide a broad education but one that was practical and "best fit the student for the profession he is to follow."¹⁵ Anticipating post-Sputnik educational ideas half a century later, the administration saw little practical use for "dead" languages and instead stressed mathematics and science. Remedial courses were offered for "backward students," and every student was required to be a member of a literary society for at least two years and take part in debates, orations, and readings.¹⁶ Though the institution's mission and



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

Cliosophic Literary Society

outlook would change in future years, the 1911 school did not allow competitive sports. While exercise was deemed vital for physical, mental, and moral growth, the trustees felt that the competitive sports bred dangerous lifestyles, including recklessness and gambling.¹⁷

There was tolerance, however, of social gatherings. While most private schools in West Tennessee were, or had been recently, single sex, Hall-Moody provided co-educational courses from its beginning. Students were encouraged to mingle as a part of their social training. Once or twice each quarter, there were social gatherings specifically designed to encourage these relationships.¹⁸

J. H. Anderson took over the theology department from 1915 until 1920, and it was during this time that President Watters resigned to become President of the College of Marshall (later East Texas University). Hall-Moody was led briefly by co-principals, B. F. Gabby of Hickman, Kentucky, and Professor Wooldridge, whose primary responsibility was "to visit churches, hold meetings, and do pastoral work."¹⁹

The impending U.S. involvement in the War and competition between public and private schools occupied most of the news in 1916 and 1917. On campus, though, intercollegiate athletics were still frowned upon, but competition was held between the newly established literary societies, Excelsior Literary Society and Cliosophic Literary Society. A dining hall was added in 1917, and the school's preparatory program was accredited by the state as equal to high school accreditation (fifteen Carnegie units, ten prescribed and five elective). Regularly licensed

ministers were given free tuition, but most non-ministerial students could not afford to attend the Baptist schools in the state. The Tennessee Baptist Convention took legal charge of four schools (Hall-Moody, Union University, Carson and Newman, and Tennessee College) in 1917. Within three months of his hire as president of the school, James T. Warren signed a contract with Union University to offer different fields of study to avoid competition between the two nearby campuses. Hall-Moody would no longer teach courses beyond the high school level in any subject except education, and Union would send its education students to the newly named Hall-Moody Normal School.²⁰

However, before the two schools could benefit from the new agreement, the U.S. became involved in World War I. The convention begged for money from its constituents to support the schools, which were now \$6,000 in debt. During these hard times, the sixty-five ministerial students of Hall-Moody, Union, and Carson and Newman baptized more converts than did the churches in each of twenty-two states and were responsible for 1 percent of all the baptisms in the Southern Baptist Convention; 15 percent of their converts were in Tennessee. Since churches were reaping the benefits of hiring graduates as their ministers, it was thought only right that the churches should provide for their education.²¹

The Baptist newspapers increased advertising for their schools, stating that it was the patriotic thing for parents to send their children to Baptist schools. It became obvious that hundreds of teachers were needed to replace those drafted into the armed forces or needed in some branch of government service. To meet the growing need, new faculty were hired at Hall-Moody, all having at least three years of teaching experience. Specifically, A. T. Barrett was hired as the dean of the school and head of the Department of Education. His wife was also hired to teach primary methods. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McGavock were hired to head the Department of History and Department of Shorthand and Typewriting, respectively, and H. H. Ellis, former superintendent of Rutherford, Milan, and Humboldt city schools, was added to the summer school faculty.²² There was no question that the teachers' courses offered at Hall-Moody were comparable to those of the state normal schools.

By the end of the war, funding had become an acute issue. When the armistice was finally signed to end the war on 11



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

Dining Hall

November 1918, the Baptist Convention began a state-wide effort to raise money to save the schools. Providing free tuition to ministerial students had resulted in more ministers, but Hall-Moody and Union both suffered financially from these revenue deficits. While money had been contributed to the students' board, money had not been received to pay teachers' salaries. It was estimated that Hall-Moody had a deficit (including interest)



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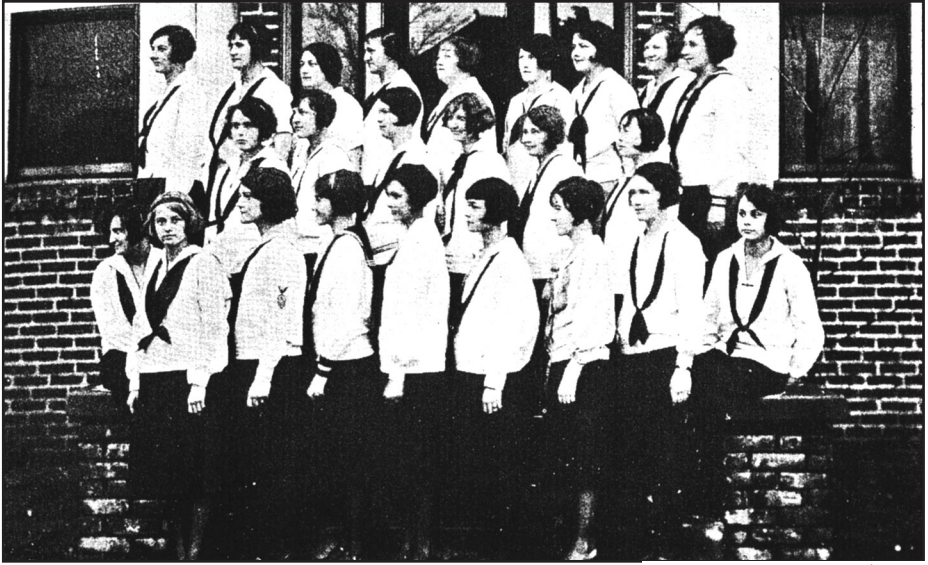
Lovelace Hall

of \$19,684.05 because of the lack of tuition, and Union recorded a deficit of \$35,000. Repairs needed after fires at Union (1912) and Carson-Newman (1917) only added to the overall debt.²³

Though Tennessee Baptists had hoped to raise \$200,000, they were only able to contribute \$104,087.89 toward the indebtedness of Hall-Moody and Union University. But the money was well used. Eleven new trustees were added to Hall-Moody, totaling thirty-three members on the Board, and enrollment again approached 500. The main building was repaired and painted and now contained an auditorium, offices, departmental rooms, and classrooms. A new, frame, dining hall was built that included a kitchen. The science hall was a one-story brick building that housed a physical laboratory, chemical laboratory, and lecture room.

A contract was signed to begin construction on a \$35,000 girls' home to hold fifty students. Completed by Fall of 1919, the brick, two-story Ellis Home for Girls (later Reed Hall) contained tub and shower baths on each floor, was well lighted and ventilated, was heated with steam, and included new furniture. There was a large reception hall, and the building was connected by a covered walkway to the main building. It was under direct supervision of the president who lived in a suite within the building.²⁴

There were now sixteen faculty members in the areas of history, theology, mathematics, English, commercial subjects, education, music, Spanish, expression, shorthand, and typing. Instruction was also given in grammar and intermediate grades. There was a continued disinterest in competitive sports though the other Baptist schools were actively involved in tournaments. According to the 1920 school catalog, athletic competitions were "commercial" and neglected "the great mass of boys for the benefit of a few." The high costs for coaching, training, and traveling and the "unwholesome notoriety in the papers" along with the



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“physical harm” to young bodies were felt to “debase” athletics.”²⁵

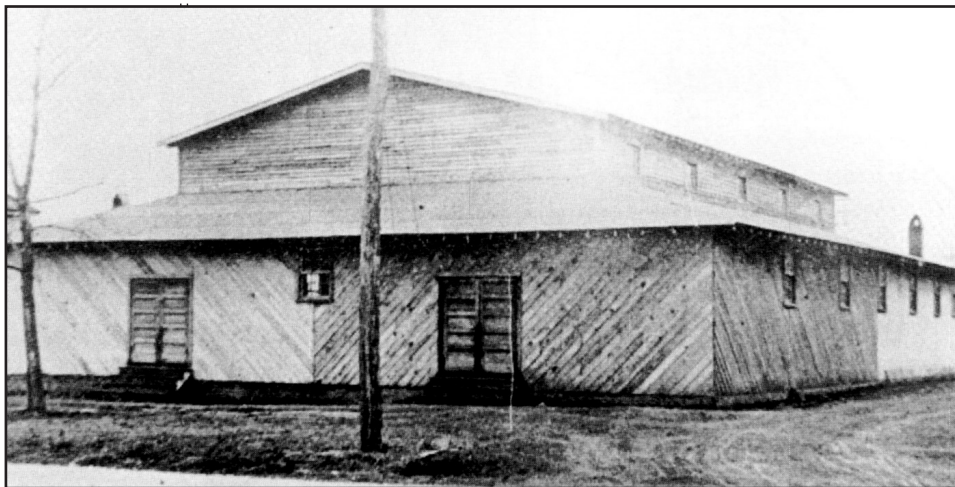
Hall-Moody Cheerers

A new men's hall was built in 1921 at a cost of \$35,000 using subscriptions by townsfolk. W. N. Lovelace donated three acres of land for the hall just northwest of the administration building, and the hall was named Lovelace Hall in his honor. It later became Freeman Hall.²⁶

The Hall-Moody Cheerers became a popular group on campus, a girls' chorus organized in October 1921 by Miss Musa Hall. In addition to singing in chapel, they presented an annual operetta at commencement. Performances over the years included “Ghosts of Hilo” (1923), “In India” (1924), “My Maid on the Bamboo Screen” (1925), and “My Spanish Sweetheart” (1926). Other music groups on campus were the college quartet (begun in 1915 and actively involved in singing temperance songs for a gubernatorial candidate), bands, and other vocal ensembles.²⁷

While other colleges/universities were eliminating their preparatory programs (what would be called K-12 education today), Hall-Moody's program continued to grow and was praised for its quality of coursework. During the years 1900 to 1921, in addition to education students, Hall-Moody welcomed 8,426 students to its Literary Department, 2,130 to its music curriculum, and 1,221 to its business courses. However, of these enrolled students, only 220 completed degrees, a fact that caused concern for the convention.²⁸

The division of interests with Union University had never worked, and a new era began for the school in 1922 when the



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

The gymnasium

normal college was renamed Hall-Moody Junior College.

The younger student body recognized that the schools around them had athletic programs and wanted one of their own. The following year, the Board of Trustees voted to allow intercollegiate athletics, believing the change would attract students who may not have considered attending Hall-Moody. Beginning first by competing with mostly local high school teams, by 1925 the "Sky Pilots" were playing a strictly collegiate schedule, competing with Union University, Lambuth College, Bethel College, Murray State College, Will Mayfield (MO), Jonesboro College (AR), West Tennessee Teachers, Ogden, and the Martin All-Stars. It was in that year that Coach H. Kirk Grantham, a successful high school coach at Newbern, was hired as head coach and director of athletics. Through his leadership, men's football, basketball, and baseball teams became highly competitive. Women's basketball began in the 1923-24 academic year, the year before a wooden gym was built on the campus. Located just north of the administration building, the 800-hundred-seat structure was heated by two coal-burning stoves. There were plans to brick the building in the future, but those plans never took place.²⁹

Though things seemed to be going well for Hall-Moody, its financial debt was continuing to rise. President Warren resigned in 1926 and was replaced by William Hall Preston. Other faculty included Martha Williford (French), J. E. Wood (Bible and Greek), R. E. Anthony (foreign languages), Dean H.C. Witherington and Lois Bowden (upper grade education), Mattie Burke (librarian), H. C. Cox (Bible and Christian education), W. J. Davies (mathematics), Alice E. Davies (English and Latin), Coach Grantham (science and physical education) Musa Hall (music), Onnie Skin-

ner (English), R. P. Preston (special coach), Mary Lee Turner (dining hall matron), A. T. Barrett (professor emeritus), Mrs. C. L. Canady (matron, Ellis Home for Young Ladies), Laura Hathaway (elementary education), and Annie Mary Ellis (bursar).³⁰

By this time, the Tennessee Baptist Convention was over-committed to education but unwilling to abandon its campuses. A \$75,000 campaign was begun to help alleviate financial problems. With a goal of \$125,000, the trustees hoped to raise at least three-fifths of that amount to pay off the

school's \$65,000 indebtedness. A total of \$33,000 was pledged within ten days, and women's organizations provided boxes of food for the dinning hall and furnishings for the dorms. However, that was not enough to save the school, and the Baptist convention decided that Hall-Moody and Union were just too close in proximity for support.³¹

At its annual meeting in 1926, the Tennessee Baptist Convention voted to consolidate the two schools. Hall-Moody would be closed and its property sold to the city of Martin. Students were encouraged to transfer to Union's Jackson campus, and the agreement required Union to make special provision for continued education of the ministerial students who were "below college grade," including board for them and their families.³²

The last term began on a positive note, the men's basketball team having won thirteen of its fourteen games and vying for the state championship. The final commencement was held on 19 May 1927 in the college auditorium. Elva Galloway was the valedictorian, and the following students graduated: seniors: Thomas Earl Anthony, Julia Bruce, Cecil Canady, Elva Galloway, Raymond George, Annette Gibbs, Iva Mai Hamilton, Hassel Hynds, Naomi McClain, Edrie Owens, Virginia Poyner, Jeannette Pruitt, Pauline Simmons, Edward M. Skinner, Frank Stallings, Martha Stevenson, Rufus Thompson, Dewey Woody; Music Department: Mary Tucker Chandler, Vivian A. Kendall, Robbie Miller Dunlap, Opal K. Wheeler; High School: Elbert Ray Bradshaw, Macon Freeman, Grace Hansbro, Nola C. Jackson, I. F. Metts, Tommie Penick, Mable Ross, Clycie Shankle, E. L. Smothers, Aultie Stewart, and Arline Wright.³³



Courtesy of Pam Dennis

Men's basketball team, 1925-26

The school closed its doors on 1 June 1927, and the grounds were sold to the town of Martin and Weakley County for \$65,000 to cover delinquent debt. However, Hall-Moody's campus was then given to the State of Tennessee to create a junior college (later to become The University of Tennessee at Martin). The college students, especially the athletes, did not transfer to Union as expected but enrolled at the new state school, which opened on 2 September. Coach Grantham was the only faculty member retained at the state school. The ministerial students became a burden for Union rather than an asset. More teachers had to be hired and rates had to be reduced so that the ministerial students could afford to attend, resulting in a deficit of \$3,000.³⁴

Within a couple of years, there were no remnants of Hall-Moody to be found at Union except for a few academic records housed in its archives. The pride of Baptists in Martin was now only a few buildings on a state campus that later would be torn down in the interest of progress. Most of them except the wood-framed dormitories and dining hall were maintained for decades on the University of Tennessee Junior College campus.

Hall-Moody Institute had provided a great service to the people of West Tennessee. It allowed hundreds of students to take courses that provided the education they needed to succeed in the ministry, in the classroom, and in all other walks of life. It was never able to compete with Union University, but that had never been its intent. The school provided an affordable primary and high school education in a Baptist environment to prepare its students to attend any major university and did it did well.

The fact that its students chose to remain at the newly established University of Tennessee Junior College and did not transfer to Union University, fifty miles south in Jackson, as had been anticipated by the convention when the Hall-Moody doors closed in 1927, demonstrated that the school was serving a more local need and was not seen by its constituents as a competitive college.

Though financial difficulties put an end to an otherwise healthy, fine school, its students made their marks on society and continued to revere the hallowed halls of their alma mater.³⁵

Notes

Pam Dennis is a researcher who lives in Brownsville, Tennessee, who unearths the past to celebrate the forgotten.

1. Neil Graves, *A Picture History of Hall-Moody, UTM's Parent Institution* (Martin, Tenn.: The University of Tennessee National Alumni Association and The Spirit, 1975), 2. McFerrin Institute was established in 1890 and survived until 1924. Its campus became the site of Martin High School.

2. The building was remodeled in 1912 to include two front wings and four columns, and its "witch's hat" was removed at that time. It served as the library for the University of Tennessee Junior College until 1951, as the administration building until 1959, and later the music department and other offices until it burned on Thanksgiving morning 1970.

3. *Annual Announcement of the Hall-Moody Institutes, of Martin, Tennessee, for the Years 1901–1902* (n.p., n.d.).

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*; *Hall-Moody v. Copass* (April term 1902), in George W. Pickle, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Tennessee for the Eastern Division, Middle Division, Western Division*, 24 (Nashville: Marshall and Bruce Co., 1903), 584–92, available at www.googlebooks.com.

6. *Annual Announcement of the Hall-Moody Institutes, of Martin, Tennessee, for the Years 1901–1902* (n.p., n.d.).

7. Graves, *A Picture History of Hall-Moody*, 6; Robert L. Carroll, *The University of Tennessee at Martin: The First One Hundred Years* (Franklin, Tenn.: Hillsboro Press, 2000), 5.

8. "Hall-Moody Institute," *Baptist and Reflector*, 15 September 1904; "Hall-Moody Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (13 October 1904).

9. Graves, *A Picture History of Hall-Moody*, 4; "Hall-Moody Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (19 January 1905); "Hall-Moody Institute," *Baptist and Reflector* (6 July 1905).

10. "Hall-Moody Institute," *Baptist and Reflector* (5 July 1906); "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (23 August 1906). Similar scores were recorded over the next four years as follows: 1907—14 of 168 failed (8 percent); 1908—10 of 179 failed (5 percent); 1909—12 of 179 failed (6 percent); 1910—15 of 235 failed (6 percent)—60 percent of students from all schools taking the exams failed (compiled from *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 [Martin: Hall-Moody Institute, June 1911], 6.)

11. "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (11 June 1908); Carroll, *The University of Tennessee at Martin*, 5.

12. "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (27 August 1908); *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, vol. 4 (Martin: Hall-Moody Institute, June 1909): 19, as cited in Carroll, *The University of Tennessee at Martin*, 15; "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (8 April 1909); "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (13 January 1910).

14. "Of General Educational Interest," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (Martin: Hall-Moody Institute, June 1911): 1.

15. "How We Gain Time," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (June 1911): 5.

16. "Is Our Work Practical," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (June 1911): 7.

17. "Our Educational Doctrine," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (June 1911): 7; "Special Classes for Backward Students," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (June 1911): 18.

18. "Athletics," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (June

1911): 11.

19. "Social Functions," *Hall-Moody School Journal, Catalogue Edition*, 6, no. 4 (June 1911): 12.

20. "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (7 March 1912); "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (20 February 1913); "Hall-Moody Institute Notes," *Baptist and Reflector* (24 September 1914); "Hall-Moody Institute," *Baptist and Reflector* (18 May 1916.)

21. Union University, *Minutes*, bk. 2 (8 August 1917): 330.

22. *Baptist and Reflector* (7 March 1918): 16, full-page advertisement; *Baptist and Reflector* (11 April 1918), 16, full-page advertisement; *Baptist and Reflector* (6 September 1918): 16, full-page advertisement.

23. "Hall-Moody Faculty," *Baptist and Reflector* (18 April 1918, 14); *Baptist and Reflector* (6 June 1918): 16, full-page advertisement

24. "How the Battle Goes in West Tennessee," *Baptist and Reflector* (9 January 1919): 5.

25. Richard Hiram Ward, *The History of Union University* (Jackson, Tenn.: Mc-Cowat-Mercer Press, 1975): 83; "Hall-Moody Normal School Trustees' Banquet," *Baptist and Reflector* (27 February 1919): 4; "Hall-Moody Improvements," *Baptist and Reflector* (5 June 1919): 4; *Baptist and Reflector* (11 September 1919): 25, full-page advertisement; "Hall-Moody New Home for Girls," *Baptist and Reflector* (16 October 1919): 7; "Our Colleges—Hall-Moody Normal School," *Baptist and Reflector* (13 November 1919).

26. Graves, *A Picture History of Hall-Moody*, 24, 28.

27. Carroll, *The University of Tennessee at Martin*, 6.

28. James Alex Baggett, *So Great a Cloud of Witnesses: Union University, 1823–2000* (Jackson, Tenn.: Union University Press, 2000), 101; *Crimson and Gold Magazine* (June 1926): 17; Graves, *A Picture History of Hall-Moody*, 10.

29. Carroll, *The University of Tennessee at Martin*, 29-31.

30. *Ibid.*, 6, 27; *Crimson and Gold Magazine* (June 1926): 21.

31. Faculty at Hall-Moody Junior College," *Baptist and Reflector* (26 August 1926): 3;

32. "Hall-Moody Receiving Gifts," *Baptist and Reflector* (14 October 1926): 8.

33. Baggett, *So Great a Cloud of Witnesses*, 102-103.

34. "Hall Moody Junior College Starts Final Quarter," *Baptist and Reflector* (3 March 1927): 9; "Hall-Moody Commencement," *Baptist and Reflector* (19 May 1927): 12; "Hall-Moody's Closing Exercise," *Baptist and Reflector* (2 June 1927): 9.

35. "Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees (Union University)," 16 May 1927 (housed in Paul Meek Library, The University of Tennessee at Martin). **TBH**